

A.—Lip expanded or flaring.

Zaplagius Pils., type *D. navicula* (= *Otostomus* Martens not Beck & Gray; *Navicula* Spix not Blainv.).

SemiCLAUSARIA Pfr., type *D. semiclausus*.

Drymæus s. str., types *D. xanthostoma* and *hygrohylæus* Orb.

Neopetræus Mts., type *D. altoperuvianus*.

B.—Lip simple, arcuate.

Mesembrinus Alb., type *D. virgulatus* Fér.

Eudiptus Alb., type *D. pseudosuccineus*.

C.—Apical sculpture not distinctly grated.

Leiostracus Alb., type *D. vittatus* (not *Liostraca* Burm.).

The genus *Drymæus* is represented within our limits by *D. serperastrus* in Texas, belonging to the restricted section *Drymæus*, and in Florida *D. dormani* and *marielinus* represent a section perhaps requiring a new name. *D. multilineatus* belongs to *Mesembrinus*.

A certain number of Brazilian and Venezuelan forms, of which *D. vittatus*, the type of Albers' group *Leiostracus*, is an example, have superficial vermiculate wrinkles on the upper portion, excessively fine, often indistinct, spirals on the lower portion of the second apical whorl. This is quite different from the usual evenly grated sculpture. It is often very indistinct.

THE SIZE OF MUSSELS.

BY W. S. STRODE, M. D., LEWISTOWN, ILL.

Some time since, in conversation with an aged naturalist, I informed him that I had found a valve of *Unio alatus* Say, in Spoon River, Ill., that was nine inches long. He expressed surprise and said that he never saw a mussel of any kind over six inches in length, and, old as he was, he would walk five miles and go into water up to his neck to get a specimen above that size. Feeling a little taken back by his assertion, I determined to go home and make some measurements of my largest species of Spoon River Uniones. I was certain that I had several varieties that were above six inches in length. The following is the result of my measurements:

U. anodontooides Lea, length 7 in., circumference 9 in.

U. ligamentinus Lam., length 7 in., circumference 10½ in.

- U. multiplicatus* Lea, length $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., circumference $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.
U. rectus Lam., length 7 in., circumference 8 in.
U. tuberculatus Barnes, length $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., circumference $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.
U. plicatus Les., length $6\frac{3}{4}$ in., circumference $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.
U. gracilis Bar., length 7 in., circumference 11 in.
Ano. grandis Say, length 8 in., circumference 12 in.
Marg. rugosa Bar., length 7 in., circumference 8 in.
Marg. complanata Bar., length $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., circumference 13 in.
 These were all from Spoon River, Ill.
Ano. stewartiana Lea, Ripley's Lake, Tex., $7\frac{1}{4} \times 9$.
U. rotundatus Lam., Ask Bayou, Tex., $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$.

SMALL LAND MOLLUSCA FROM NEW MEXICO.

BY DR. V. STERKI.

A few days ago, Mr. Theo. D. A. Cockerell kindly forwarded me some small and minute shells of Mollusca collected in drift on the Rio Grande, at S. Marcial, N. M., with the request to publish a list of them with notes. The species were the following:

Hyalinia minuscula Binn.

Helicodiscus lineatus Say. One example.

Vallonia costata Mull. One example; this find is of peculiar interest.

Vallonia cyclophorella Anc. Rather small form; a few examples.

Pupa fallax Say.

Pupa arizonensis (Gabb.) W. G. Binney.

Pupa hordeaceu Gabb. Rather small; variable in size and color.

Pupa procera Gould. One example, light colored.

Pupa hordeacella Pilsb. Light colored to glassy transparent.

Pupa pilsbryana Sterki. One example; slightly more striated than those previously seen.

Pupa blandi Morse. A few; light color to colorless.

Vertigo ovata Say. Two specimens, rather typical.

Besides these, there were a few examples of *Limnæa* and *Planorbis*.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, December, 1895.